

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882.

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

VOLUME XIII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 10.

CONTENTS.

Page	Page
Agricultural—Orchard, Grass—Macomb County Farmers' Institute—A Question About Rape—Shropshire and Merinos—Middle Wools Once More—Cooking Food for Hogs—Wheat After Corn—Are Any of the Atwood Merinos of Pure Unmixed Blood?	1
The Farm—Power Axes, Better Cultivation—Drainage—Best Roots for Stock—Pole Roads—Double Use of Farm Implements—Selection of Potatoes for Seed—A New Fuel—Agricultural Items	2
Botanical—The State Horticultural Society—Fumigation—Spring Treatment of House Plants—How to Plant Evergreens to Make Them Live—Horticultural Notes	3
Editorial—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Hops and Barley—Dairy Products—Wool—The Live Stock Market—Those Scales—The British Grain Trade	4
News Summary—Michigan—General	5
Foreign	6
Poetry—Charge of the Heavy Brigade—Wishing and Having	7
Miscellaneous—How I Married Him—Attorney General Brewster—The British Colonies in Australia—The Protective Effect of Vaccination—A Diver Caught by an Octopus	8
Litto Dora's Soliloquy—Distribution of Supplies at the Ponca Agency—Nearly Hanged—The Way a Conductor Enriched the N. O. Railway for Fifteen Years—How He Earned His Promotion—Varieties—Chess	9
Household—An Englishwoman's Thoughts about Women—Our Daughters—Wash Goods for Spring Dresses—Useful Recipes	10
Veterinary—Epizootic Diseases—Scouring, Flukes, or Possibly Mange	11
City News	12
Commercial	13

Agricultural.

ORCHARD GRASS.

WATERFORD, Mich., Feb. 21, 1882.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
I wish to ask some one through your valuable paper in reference to orchard grass for pasture. 1. Does it succeed well on dry, sandy soil? 2. Does it need renewing like clover, or will it make a permanent pasture? 3. Is the seed as good after having been kept over two years as that raised in 1881.

A. B. BIXBY.

In regard to the value of orchard grass, the evidence, from all who have recorded their experience, is in favor of it for pasture as well as for hay. To make good hay it must be cut early, as soon as in flower, as early at least, and sometimes before red clover. On account of its earliness it is often too ripe before it is cut and is then condemned because it does not make good hay. It starts very soon after it is mowed, is very nutritious, and stock like it. Its tendency to grow in tufts and stools is its greatest objection for meadows or lawns. A Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts, says that he has mowed one piece twice a year for eight years, and that it is as good as ever. When fed closely and the stock are taken off, it will be ready for grazing in less than half the time required for June grass. In summer it will grow more in a day than June grass will in a week. A Pennsylvania farmer has said that his sheep might go superfluous to bed but in the morning their breakfast would be ready grown for them.

In the Agricultural Report for 1880 is a table of the comparative growth of the different grasses illustrating an experiment to test their value for forage and for grazing. Among those suited to a dry upland soil, *Dactylis Glomerata* (orchard grass) shows a growth exceeding that of any similar plant. Sown April 5th and dated from April 27, when it was half an inch high, it was measured every ten days until July 27th; the second measurement was two inches; third, 3 inches; 4th, 4 inches; 5th, 7 inches; 6th, 10 inches; 7th, 14 inches; 8th, 15 inches; 9th, 17 inches; when on the date last named it was ripe and brown. Had it been pastured off the growth would have been continuous through the season.

2d. "Does it succeed well on dry sandy soil?" The growth of the plant indicates a gross feeder, and it must necessarily have a good soil to produce the best results. Nevertheless, it will doubtless produce more pasture on such a soil than any other plant.

3d. "Does it need renewing every year?" No, it is a perennial grass, and will continue at least eight years, as shown in the report cited above.

4th. "Is the seed as good after having been kept over two years?" From the nature of the seed there is no reason to fear that it will grow at two years old if it has been kept dry, and it will doubtless retain its vitality still longer, varying with the circumstances under which it is kept, although fresh seed is most desirable always.

It is recommended to this correspondent to top dress his dry sandy soil before sowing the seed, for the rank growth produced must draw heavily on the soil, and no farmer can afford to reduce the fertility even in the quick return in pasture furnished by this grass. Orchard grass, it must be remembered, is now on its good behavior. Those who have stepped outside the beaten track to experiment with something new are anxious that the outcome should justify their expectations, and the reports are naturally colored by this desire. No adverse reports have as yet been circulated, and it is to be hoped that further trials will establish its character as a forage crop that can be depended upon both for hay and for pasture.

Mr. THOS. SHAW of Rankin, Genesee Co., having used his stock bull Knight of Brant 25052, as long as he could, now offers him for sale. See his advertisement in this issue.

For the Michigan Farmer.
MACOMB COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The annual Farmers' Institute held under the auspices of the Macomb County and the Armada Agricultural Societies was held at Washington last week, according to previous notice in these columns, at the Union church. The muddy roads and the constant rain of Tuesday prevented a large attendance, still the church was nearly filled with an interested audience; certainly no one would venture out unless interested. Several Oakland County farmers were in attendance. Mr. C. W. Green was present, and aided the proceedings by his genial speeches and humorous remarks. Philo Parsons was also present and delivered an address. Hon. Geo. W. Phillips presided.

Mr. D. N. Lowell gave the address of welcome full of kind remarks in regard to agricultural affairs and the great improvement taking place among farmers. The methods of agriculture improve the farmer and his family, as well as his material interests. These institutes are an efficient means to this end.

The first paper was "The Improvement of Cattle" by I. H. Butterfield, Jr. Improvement consists in producing cattle that shall make more and better beef at an earlier age. Better cattle mean better products, because the care and energy needed to produce good cattle will extend to their products also, and with it we shall have better butter and cheese and a better quality of beef. The general improvement of cattle in Michigan must be by means of crossing some of the pure breeds on what we call common cattle, by making selection from stock suited to our uses.

An entirely pure breed will not answer for dairy purposes, nor purely dairy stock for the best results for beef. Care and feeding has very much to do with improvement. It cannot be had without. Our cattle products can be doubled without increasing the number of our cattle, and they could easily be made equal in value to the wheat crop without reducing that.

Tuesday morning Rev. J. A. Young, of Romeo, delivered a very interesting address on the "Moral Influence of Agriculture." He said that the cultivation of the soil was specially delegated to man by the Creator, and that His blessing was particularly promised in the remembrance of seed time and harvest while the world shall stand. Agriculture takes first place among the sciences in benefiting humanity. It is indispensable to existence. The farmer's contact with nature exerts a moral influence that comes to no other class or profession. The toiler in whatever department of life becomes the highest type of manhood and fills the highest mission of his creation. The farmer more than any other class should entertain a friendly, benevolent feeling for all the world.

Mr. S. B. Cannon read a paper on the important matter of farm drainage. On the level lands of a large portion of Macomb County, much of which was clay or clay subsoil, it was absolutely necessary to a proper cultivation of the soil. It renders a failure of crops nearly impossible, whether the season be wet or dry. He had used horse-shoe tile for his drainage, because he made it, had worked well with him, but round tile was now considered the best for all places. He put his tile down three feet. After putting in the main sufficiently large to carry off the water from the land to be drained, he puts the laterals four rods apart, of two inch tile, the whole costing on an average about \$18 per acre, which will soon be paid in the increased crops and in the certainty of a crop every year.

Mr. Green said that a large portion of the lands of the State would be benefited by drainage. The plan to pursue is to make a beginning as a part of a system, and work it out as fast as means permit. Mr. N. G. Reid said level lands needed surface drainage, water would stand on the surface when the ground was frozen and kill wheat even on the drained land. Mr. John Norton said that tile draining had paid him in the first crop, and he held that it doubled the value of heavy lands. Surface draining is but a temporary expedient, Mr. Parsons said, we must look to drainage for the best improvement of our soils. This was one of the most interesting questions before the Institute, and considering the falling rain and mud outside, was also appropriate, and we doubt not, many seriously considered the subject while walking over the space between the church and dining hall.

The dinner provided by the ladies of Washington was gastronomically interesting, and socially appetizing, and proved sufficient for all and for more if they had been there.

After all had eaten Mr. Parsons was called out for a speech, followed by Mr. Green. An interesting incident was the introduction to the audience by Mr. Parsons, of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bates; the point being that it was the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. They have lived on the same farm during that time, and have still promise of years before them.

After these pleasant exercises the church was again nearly filled, and Geo. W. Phillips, Jr. read a paper written by A. F.

Wood to take the place of that of H. T. Bancroft, who was detained on account of death in his family. Mr. Wood's paper was on "The value of long wool sheep for Eastern Michigan." It was well read and well received. It showed the adaptability and profit of this class of sheep.

Mr. Loren Andrews followed, prefacing his paper with an amusing story about "sweating it out," and asked the audience to let him do the same. He presented the claims of fine wool sheep for Michigan farms. This State was not only taking the lead in breeding pure bred Merinos, but the ordinary fine wool sheep was adapted to nearly all circumstances and phases of Michigan farming.

Mr. Rose, a gentleman of eighty-five years, sang a solo "The hand that holds the bread" which was applauded. Mr. N. G. Reid read his paper on the best time to shear sheep. He condemned the practice of washing as cruel to the sheep and washer, and unnecessary. An indiscriminate reduction of one third on unwashed wool by buyers was unjust, wool should be sold on its merits.

Mr. S. H. Davis, at the request of the president whom he said was paying off an old score, sang "Some people have nothing to do," and was cheered for his effort. A disposition was manifested to hurry off the programme so as to close before evening, and no discussion followed the afternoon papers. Mr. A. H. Canfield read a paper on farm fencing. There are still many places where wood is the cheapest and best fencing. Wire is the coming material for fencing.

Mr. Parsons then delivered his address "Incidents of travel in London and Paris," describing in an interesting manner the character, habits and appearance of the people, the public and private buildings and many other matters of interest.

The Union choir added much to the pleasure of the Institute by their willing response to frequent and repeated calls for music, a mark of appreciation by the audience.

This is the third of the Annual Institutes held by these two Agricultural Societies, and in spite of bad weather shows no depreciation of interest.

A Question About Rape.

BATTLE CREEK, March 21, 1882.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Please inform me through the columns of your paper if rape makes good pasture for milch cows, and how early it would do to sow this season? I see that you recommend it for sheep, but you don't say anything about cows. Where can the seed be got, and what does it cost? I lost my seedling last year, and I would like to sow something that would do to plow under for wheat.

Yours respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

There is no doubt but that your cows would like rape, and eat it greedily, but whether pasturing them on it would interfere with the amount of milk produced is something that we could not answer. In England it is fed to all domestic animals, but they should not be turned into it too suddenly, as, like all green stuff, animals are liable to injure themselves by over eating. There is not much risk in testing it with your cows, as if found to be cutting down the supply of milk, it is easy to shut off and feed them less of it. The amount sown per acre is 10 lbs., and the cost in Detroit is \$6 per bu. The early German variety is best for this climate, and it should not be sown before May. You can procure the seed of D. M. Ferry & Co., of this city.

SHROPSHIRE AND MERINOS.

HOWELL, Mich., March 2, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
DEAR SIR:—I see in this week's FARMER an inquiry from Emory Crosby as to the results of crossing Shropshires and Merinos, and as you ask for any new light that may be thrown on this subject, I shall attempt once more to speak what I know on this topic.

If a man desires to breed grade sheep by which to get the best and quickest returns from his outlay, I am convinced there is no grade that will come up to it. Before spring wheat in the west took the boom it received by the new process machinery, that made from it a superior grade of flour to our own winter wheat, we were told by well informed farmers that they could raise it for 50c per bu., and net nearly as much as we could from our winter wheat at \$1.20, because their lands were so much cheaper, and the time and outlay in raising their crop so much less than ours, as they could realize in the last of July from the crop sown the March previous.

It is the grade two-year old steer weighing 1,400 lbs. that has sent the style of cattle raised ten years ago into the shade, a 1,400 lbs. carcass at two years old is worth more than 1,400 lbs. at four or five years old.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Niagara Co., N. Y., wrote me May 5, 1880: "I have this winter raised 235 lambs, and most of them have gone to market; 54 were shipped last Saturday that averaged 62 lbs., and one in the lot dropped March 8, weighed 63 lbs., (nearly or just 50 days old). Year before last I raised 227 lambs that brought me \$1,245, and were all sold before May 20, (average price \$5.50) and still further back I have been in the business, and since learning it have been uniformly successful. My ewes are well enough kept so they go for fat sheep when the lambs are all sold."

The statement was made at the Lansing Sheep Breeders' Convention, by a responsible fine wool breeder, that a neighbor of his at Marshall raised last year 100 grade Down lambs from 100 grade fine ewes, that sold when they were about three months old, (as near as I can remember) for \$700; afterwards shearing the ewes and getting enough wool to balance the keep one year, leaving the lambs clear profit; not a bad investment.

To go back a little, Mr. Woodward further wrote: "If you or your neighbors raise any half blood lambs, I should be glad to buy from one car load to 300, and will pay a good price for them." That offer stood open last season and I think does now.

As to crossing with the Downs instead of the long wools, it is only necessary to follow the signs of the times. The Downs produce the famous marbled meat wanted by the epicure, not a quantity of fat; moreover they are the hardest of all nut-bred and most vigorous growers.

Downs were never so hard to buy in England as to-day, there is such a call from Canada and the States. As to keeping the grades longer than for lambs, I say they will shear, and facts will prove it, the bodies are so much larger at the first shearing that it overcomes any disadvantage from not being so well filled with oil. Common sense teaches that crossing with fine wool puts in sufficient oil to make a lively fleece. They are a quicker maturity sheep than the fine wools, consequently do not hold up their shearing qualities so long, but I do not happen to take early maturing

as an objection. Breed your Down rams on your range grade fine wool ewes for quick returns, not vice versa, because the most of us do not care to pay \$25 to \$50 and \$75 for Shropshire ewes to cross with, when grade fine wools can be bought as they can every year after shearing.

If I were not breeding pure Shropshires, with a call for more than I can supply, I should breed 100 such fine wool grades as I have described, to a Down ram; have the lambs early; feed all I could, and let the results take care of the profits, which they are capable of doing. I say this in detraction of no sheep, or any breed or any breeder, knowing as I do there is a future for the well bred Shropshire; on the contrary I hope to see every grade and class of sheep prosper as they are doing now. Pulling down one breed never builds up another.

Yours truly,
WESLEY J. GARLOCK.

Middle Wools Once More.

Hudson, March 2, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
I have been a reader of your valuable paper for several years, and have been quite interested of late in the experiences given by different ones in respect to keeping fine, coarse or middle-wool sheep.

Now, my experience is quite limited, having never handled sheep until five years ago, and having limited means I could not go into high-priced sheep. The main point I had in view was to produce a good sized sheep that would be good for mutton, also a number one quality of wool, and I am well satisfied as far as I have gone.

Five years ago I purchased 35 ewes of the Cotswold blood. They were quite thin in flesh, but I took good care of them the first winter. I got them in the fall and put a good fine wool buck with them, and the following summer raised 40 lambs. The next fall I used the same buck and raised 36 lambs. The third fall I purchased a half-blood Cotswold buck (good blood on both sides), and used him with like results for two seasons. I crossed buck to keep size and productive qualities. Last fall I put in a good Merino buck, for the purpose of keeping a good weight of fleece.

Now, as to the result. First, I commenced with sheep that sheared 4 lbs of wool. Last year they averaged 6 lbs per head, and ten of those were of the old coarse wools, which I have since disposed of. The coming season I expect to do still better. Second, I have a quality of wool that sells at the best market price, and always goes straight without any docking. Always wash my tags, and do them up in fleeces by themselves and they go the same as the rest. Third, they are sheep that weigh from 85 to 100 lbs at two years old without being grained; and fourth, I think them a good class of sheep for a small farm of 80 acres, as regards dollars and cents.

I only intend to keep about 40 or 45 ewes and their year's increase; do not keep any wethers; after the first shearing sell them, and cull out all the old sheep and ewe lambs that I do not think profitable. I never let any one go into my flock and pick sheep; prefer doing my own picking. My manner of caring for them is this: When I take them up I commence feeding corn, one gill per head; hay once a day, and good straw the rest of the time. Feed in like manner until about the first of February, when I commence feeding hay all the time, and instead of grain, feed mangel wurtzels until there is good pasture. To my lambs I feed hay and one gill of oats from the time I take them up until I

turn them out in the spring. I do not have my lambs come until about the first of May, and hardly ever lose any. Never had but one sheep that did not own her lamb. I think the mangel wurtzel the most profitable crop on the farm where one is raising lambs.

I could give the income of my flock for the last five years in dollars and cents if required, but will not try your patience longer now.

Respectfully yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Cooking Food for Hogs.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have read at different times much about cooked food for stock. Last October I bought ten pigs, for which I paid \$19, and have fed them on the nubbins of corn and cooked turnips and beets. The result has been very satisfactory to me, and it may be to others if they will but practice the same way of feeding. As soon as I had got the pigs I put up an old cook stove that I paid \$3 for about a year ago, in the summer kitchen or wood-shed. I took off all the top, and then got a Russia iron kettle made that will hold about half a barrel. This I stand on the top of the stove, and as long as my turnips and beets lasted it was filled and boiled every day. After they were gone I have boiled turnips and beets with all the kitchen refuse. I have two fish kegs, and when the feed is well cooked I empty it into these kegs, mixing a little bran or meal with it. This I do mostly at night after supper. I have a wheelbarrow made with the bottom six inches below the handles. In the morning this feed is just right for the pigs, and I take one lot on my barrow and give my fattening hogs all they will eat, with a little hard corn. My breeding sows and store pigs I give one ear of corn each three times a day, with some of this warm feed, and they get too fat. Some may say that this is too slow a way, and too much work, but if you can tell me how to make a living on a rented farm without work I would like to hear it.

Now then, for the result of this system of feeding the ten pigs: I paid \$19 for them; soon after I bought them we killed two for family use; and again, some time in the winter, killed another that weighed 100 lbs. About three weeks ago we killed five and took them to market, forgetting what they weighed; but at \$7 per 100 lbs. they figured up \$49.98, and I have two of the best sows with pig. I keep all my pigs in sheds or hovels without any floor, with quite a layer of straw, and have them nearly overhead in forest leaves, swamp muck, rotten wood, horse manure as it comes from the stable, and anything that has no seed to cover the land with weeds. When I want to clean out my pens I put it on the manure pile; it very soon gets hot, and by spring it is rotten ready for use. I consider that this manure will more than pay me for my work when put on my corn land, to be followed with wheat.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH BRIDGE,
LIVESTON, Mich.

Wheat after Corn.

TECHEMSE, Mich., March 24, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
This is how we raise wheat after corn around Tecumseh. In the spring a piece of sod is selected, upon which we draw all the manure we can get. Plow about the first of May 7 to 8 inches deep, using a jointer to turn under the coarse manure. Mark out your field in straight rows 4 feet apart each way, using a one horse three legged marker, letting one leg follow the mark. Plant as early a Dent corn as you can get, keep the ground free from weeds and pumpkin vines, as each time you cultivate tends to rot the sod and manure and prepare your field for the next crop. I have commenced cutting the first of Sept. for 2 years and think that is early enough.

Cut 2 rows of corn running north and south, lay them down, leaving from 6 to 8 more rows on the side for the row of shocks. Some put as many as 20 rows in a row of shocks, that that requires more carrying. Cultivate with a 6 tooth 2 horse cultivator drill in the strips, stopping up one or two teeth if too wide. Cut the corn and set round a horse on this strip, cultivate and drill in the balance. I go over the stubble with a roller and drill the same way, going around a land with both, as I think the drill works better. We raise just as good wheat after corn as on summer fallow, and the next year we plow back this manure and seed down to clover and timothy. N. M. Sutton, B. J. Bidwell, Robert Cairns and others have raised from 30 to 35 bu. per acre. This land is gravelly land.

ABNER WILSON.

Are Any of the Atwood Merinos of Pure Unmixed Blood?

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—A considerable breeze has been raised about the purity of blood of the so-called Atwood Merinos. Mr. Wm. H. Blow, says in a communication in last issue: "On page 113 of his work, (meaning Henry S. Randall) in the recent rush of speculation, a marvelous facility has been evinced in some instances in suddenly recollecting lost links in the chain of pedigree." I cannot find these words in my book as indicated, on page 113, and if Mr. Randall used them, does it not show he was distrustful of the pedigrees claimed?

But it was claimed that the sheep of Mr. Atwood were descendants of the Cabana of Infantados of Spain. Now for the proof. Mr. Randall says: "Various facts, which I cannot occupy space to give in detail, have led me to the undoubted conclusion that it was entirely from the Infantado Cabana or family." Would such testimony be admitted, or worth anything in a court of law? I will introduce what Jacob N. Blakeley says about the Hampshire sheep in 2d volume of the New York State Sheep Breeders' Association: "The duty which I owe myself and neighbors, requires me to give a description of some pure bloods that are the offspring of some of the first that ever came into the United States, brought into the country by David Humphrey in 1803, which were a present to Mrs. Humphrey by her father, as she was a Spanish lady. After a few years two pairs of them were purchased by Daniel Bacon, of Woodbury, Litchfield County. These were kept in their pure state till 1811. There was then an importation of Guadeloupe sheep by a company formed in Litchfield County, John De Forest, supercargo. They arrived at New Haven and were sold at auction, January 17, 1811. There was one full-blooded Escurial buck, which was purchased for \$275, and was crossed upon the sheep that came by Mrs. Humphrey." Which of these two statements shall we believe, the surmises of H. S. Randall or the assertion of J. N. Blakeley?

It was two years after before Mr. Atwood purchased his ewe, and it might have been a ewe of this cross. So far as the cross was concerned it was no detriment.

The following is a certificate given by Stephen Atwood, Jan. 27th, 1844:

"WOODBURY, Jan. 27th, 1844, Litchfield Co. State of Connecticut.
This may certify that Edwin Hammond and H. P. Hall, of Addison County, State of Vermont, have this day purchased of me three full-blooded Merino bucks, and I have and others, twenty-seven full-blood Merino ewes, descendants from my flock of the Paular breed, which I imported from the celebrated flock imported by Colonel Humphrey, of Derby, New Haven County, State of Connecticut. STEPHEN ATWOOD.
(Signed,) EDWIN HAMMOND.

This may certify that I have this day sold to D.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

modern Cookery in all its Branches, by MISS FLEMING. 175
mo, cloth. 1 75
Address all orders to
MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

THE GREATEST SEED STORE IN THE WORLD

BRINGS TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD of Garden Seed.

1500 years in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in their original packages.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia

LITTLE PLANT

LITTLE GIANT
FRENCH BATTERY
 RELIEVES
RHEUMATISM
 AND ALL
 NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.
Supercedes all others.
 Sent by express subject to inspection.



WONDERFUL
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BRUSH.
 Complete Battery on Back. Cheapest Current in existence. For free circulars and testimonials to
WEAKEY & CO.,
 1024 W. FIFTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

HANSEN'S DANISH LIQUID BUTTER COLOR

Thirty Highest Prizes, three Gold Medals at World's Fairs. Vegetable oil. Conserve the butter made in Europe. Enhance medicinal coloring in margarine. Does not color the milk. Keeps, does not alter directions. No dealers. HANSEN'S LITHUENIAN LIQ. OF BUTTER EXTRA D'OR. N°1. NO MANUFACTURER or REFINERY neglect Danish preparations. GAIN PRIZES AND MEDALS. Write for Circulars and Samples FREE.

BANDAGING CHINESE HOOPS. All royal warrants and Butter Apparatus. Twin Creamers for Farmers and Factories. Winning in All Tests.

GREAT DAY

N
W E
S
E

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

Local west & Fast train o. 3:30 A.M. \$11.49 A.M.
Day Express 6:35 A.M. "8.30 P.M.
Mail (via Mack & Air Line) 7:00 A.M. "6.25 P.
Michigan Express 7:55 P.M. "10.40 A.

BURLINGTON
ROUTE.
WATER


(a) Evening Ex.....	a8:00 P. M.	76:00 A.
Pacific Ex.....	12:50 P. M.	13:35 A.

Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

Fast Express.....	5:30 A. M.	11:40 P.
Day Ex.....	7:30 A. M.	16:30 P.
Pacific Ex.....	12:50 P. M.	18:00 A.
Express.....	4:05 P. M.	11:50 A.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

LAKE BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R.



QUINCY ILL.

Bay City & Saginaw Ex. \$1.25 a m
Bay City & Saginaw Ex. " .00 p m
Mackinac Express, with sleeper.....\$11.00 p m 7.10 a
*Sundays excepted. *Daily. (a) Saturdays excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.
Ticket Office 154 Jefferson Ave., and Depot
Foot of Third St. Train runs by Chicago time.
Y. A. K. R. S. N. E. L. L. E. S. S. C. O. U. L. D. B. E. H. A. P. P. Y.

AND THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST and
OLD FAVORITE FROM BEST line to St. Joseph,
Iowa, Atchison, Topeka, Den-
ver, Missouri, Kan- son, Dallas, Gal-
veston, Mexico, Arizona, Mon-
terey, Texas.

CHICAGO

This Route has no superior for Albert

Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
Nationally reputed as
best equipped
in the World for
lines of travel.

Buffalo Express..... 3:00 P. M. 8:15 "
Fayette, Chicago and
Cincinnati Express... 6:40 " 10:50 A. M.
The Great 7:10 P. M. train arrives
at 6:40 P. M. and the 9:30 train departs from
Brush Street depot; the other trains will
arrive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Don't forget of this important Dominion line.

YAMAHA
In Union
Depots.

DENVER

Try it,
and you will
find traveling a
luxury, instead
of a dis-
comfort.

All
Information

ATLANTA
Depot 1001 of Third Street, Leaton Bldg.

RUFFALO TRADES

	Depart	Arrive
Atlantic Express.....	4:00 a. m.	9:40 p. m.
Fast Day Express.....	12:30 noon	4:35 p. m.
Lightning Express.....	11:35 p. m.	9:10 a. m.

TOLSON TRAINS

Kent, Cleve. and Col's.....	7:40 a. m.	11:30 p. m.
do do do.....	3:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Toledo & Cincinnati Exp.....	9:30 p. m.	18:15 p. m.
do do do.....	10:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by

POTTER. **PERCEVAL LOWELL.**
Freight & Gen'l Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill.

**PROT, LANSING AND NORTH
ERN RAILROAD.**

and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, trains

All Buffalo trains run to and from Groesbe and Amherstburg.

"Daily," except Sunday.

Stops to Rochester, and parlor cars from the to New York and Boston.

Ticket offices, 155 Jefferson ave. and at Depot.

S. W. H. HUBBARD.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
DETROIT, Nov 7, 1881

WILM'T & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL

Live and depart from Detroit as follows Going West Going East					WAX.		
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.			
5:50	9:50	12:30	9:25				
8:30	10:54		11:25				
7:58	11:58	10:16	7:50				
9:02	1:03	9:13	7:11				
10:02	2:03	10:13	6:43				
10:50	2:25	8:58	4:51				
10:25	3:25	7:25	4:25				
11:02	4:02	7:02	4:02				

[illegible]

October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street
Detroit time, as follows:

Trains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M. for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express, at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.

office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the depot.

	LEAVE*	ARRIVE*
	(Detroit time.)	(Detroit time.)
Express...†	* 4:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Trains...†	* 8:35 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
and Buffalo		
Express...†	*12:45 noon	* 7:00 a. m.
Trains...†	* 7:00 p. m.	* 9:45 a. m.
Fast Express...†	*11:55 p. m.	

* 10:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. are subject to change without notice.

Trains Arrive—
Through Mail, 5:30 p. m.
Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m.
Night Express, 10:30 p. m.
Holly Express, 8:00 a. m.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R.

THE SHORT LINE

On Monday, Sunday's exception, Monday's exception will be made on all night trains, and on day trains.

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis, train will leave as follows:

	SOUTH	EXPRESS	EXPRESS	ACCOM.
Lv. Bay City	5 25 p. m.	7 00 s. m.
Saginaw	5 53 p. m.	7 58
	9 25	10 25

Ginger, Buchu, Man- drake, Sillings, and many of the best medi- cines known are com- bined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied power, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Tonic & Strengthen- er for the Human Sys- tem.	G'd Rapids. 10 30 Detroit..... 9 50 Ar. Arbun. 11 17 Jackson..... 7 15 a. m. Ar. Fort Wayne. 11 30	5 40 7 00 8 40 12 00 m. 3 20 p. m.	11 50 a. m. 1 05 p. m. 2 40 p. m. 7 00 p. m. 9 30 a. m.
	NORTH. EXPRESS. EXPRESS. ACCOM.		
	LY. Ft. Wayne. 11 45 a. m.	6 00	3 00
	Ar. Arbun. 9. 12 45 p. m.	6 00	3 00
	Jackson..... 3 40 p. m.	9 23 p. m.	9 25 a. m.
	Ar. Arbun. 5 07	11 40	11 40
	Detroit..... 6 30	11 40	11 50

W. Barker's
Balm.

It cures Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, & dizziness
Stomach, Bowels,
Lungs, Liver & Kidneys,
is entirely different from
Rheum, Gout, & Sciatica,
and all the Atonics, as
is never intoxicating. Hiscox
& Co., Chemists, N. Y.
and all places. Large Supply Byston, Dicks, & Co.

Best, Cleanest and
Most Effective
Balm for
all kinds of
sores to
draw out
the
poison
color to gray
black, and
all kinds of
sores.

G'd Rapids. 10 30 m. a. 4 30 p. m.
Lansing..... 5 35
St. Louis..... 8 30
Bay City..... 9 30 p. m. 11 55 a. m.

All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodations
south from Waterloo on Mondays, and Saturdays

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pass Agt.
General Superintendent.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
The Author, A new and great medical work, warranted honest and cheapest; indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life or Self-Preservation," bound in fine Frenchman, in embossed, fulgite, 300pp, contains beautiful steel engravings and prescriptions, and is sent by mail; illustrated name.

[illegible]

Manchester.....	9.35	"	4.91
Bridgewater.....	9.53	"	5.09
Weymouth.....	10.00	"	5.56
Ypsilanti.....	10.40	"	5.20
Detroit.....	11.50	"	6.30

Trains are run by Chicago time. All trains run daily, except Sundays.

WM. F. PARKER, Sup.
Ypsilanti, Mich.

WARAB, ST. LOUIS & YACINTO R. R.

Depot foot of Brush Street.

Trains run on Chicago time.

Leaves	7:45 p.
Mail train	6:00 p.
St. Louis Express	2:30 p.

Trains leave Third Street depot, via Toledo

Detroit time	7:40 a.
St. Paul	3:00 p.
Tripoli	8:05 p.

Trunk offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both

ard, capacity of cisterns, cordwood tables,
etc. Standard Book throughout United
and Canada. Address your bookorder to H. or
for 36 cents post-paid.

G. W. FISHER,
Box 23, Rochester, N. Y.

our new and best books well
and orders to be sent to us before
of general and extensive use to be made

depos.

W. H. UNDERWOOD, City Ticket Agent.
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out-
\$66 free, Address H. HALLIST & Co., Portland, M.

to be considered false.

sent either small amount.

MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance.

Subscriptions: \$1.00 per year.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

14 Larned Street West, (Cribb Co's Building), Detroit.

*Subscribers having money to this office would confer a favor by their letters registered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882.

Mr. P. W. Ryan is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 17,049 bu, while the shipments were 7,226 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 25 was 17,045,992 bu, against 15,748,600 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 754,532 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 355,231 bu, against 556,354 bu the previous week, and 905,618 bu the corresponding week in 1881. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,157,794 bu, against 963,704 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 5,282,132 bu, against 5,820,512 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 674,272 bu, against 1,032,335 bu at the same date in 1881.

The market has been dull and weak since our last report, and values have been gradually declining. On Monday of last week, No. 1 white closed steady at \$1.24, No. 2 red at \$1.27 per bu. Friday No. 1 white had dropped to \$1.22, but on Saturday there was a slight reaction, and No. 1 advanced to \$1.23, closing steady, although advices from both home and foreign markets were very unfavorable. Trading has been very light, the transactions for the week only amounting to 108 cars of spot and 3,420,000 bu of futures.

Yesterday the market opened stronger, advanced a few points, but after a light day's business spot dropped back to about the point it occupied Saturday. Futures declined 1/10 on various deals. Foreign markets quiet and unchanged, and New York and Chicago were in about the same condition.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from February 15th to March 6th:

	White	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Red
Feb. 15	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 16	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 17	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 18	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 19	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 20	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 21	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 22	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 24	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 25	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 26	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 27	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 28	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 29	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Feb. 30	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Mar. 1	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Mar. 2	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Mar. 3	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Mar. 4	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Mar. 5	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28
Mar. 6	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28

The weather has been so favorable for the growing crop that there is but little inclination to go very heavily into wheat at present. Of course the present month is usually one of the worst for winter wheat, but up to this writing the most inveterate grower could hardly find fault with the look of the crop in this State. There is yet over three weeks to get through with, however, and what weather they may bring us is something that the weather bureau or Vennor are totally unable to even guess at. If it is favorable, Michigan should cut the largest wheat crop ever grown in this State. The warm, pleasant winter will be certain to bring the grasshopper and other destructive insects out in large numbers and this may affect the situation considerably.

The St. Louis Republic notices a peculiarity of the breadstuffs trade this season. It says:

"The demand for breadstuffs from the south is remarkable at this season of the year, and is probably without a parallel in local shipping. The elevators are kept busy bagging grain on orders from the interior towns of the south, which have sent in round orders for oats and corn. The activity is explained by the drought of last year, which not alone parched up cotton and destroyed the plants, but likewise killed the produce required for domestic consumption."

The situation in Great Britain and Europe is so favorable for the winter wheat crop, that the markets there are weakening, and, in fact, are not so strong as our own. The receipts of wheat at Liverpool have been heavy, and as buyers only purchase for immediate wants, the trade is slow and dragging.

Futures have declined in about the same proportion as cash wheat, the latter months showing the most weakness.

The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday, as compared with the same day of last week:

	March 6, Feb. 27	March 6, Feb. 27
Flour, extra State	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 1 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 2 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 3 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 4 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 5 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 6 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 7 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 8 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 9 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 10 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 11 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 12 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 13 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 14 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 15 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 16 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 17 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 18 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 19 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 20 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 21 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 22 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 23 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 24 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 25 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 26 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 27 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 28 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 29 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 30 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 31 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 32 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 33 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 34 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 35 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 36 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 37 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 38 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 39 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 40 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 41 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 42 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 43 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 44 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 45 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 46 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 47 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 48 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 49 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 50 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 51 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 52 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 53 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 54 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 55 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 56 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 57 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 58 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 59 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 60 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 61 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 62 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 63 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 64 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 65 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 66 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 67 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 68 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 69 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 70 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 71 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 72 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 73 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 74 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 75 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 76 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 77 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 78 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 79 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 80 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 81 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 82 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 83 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 84 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 85 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 86 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 87 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 88 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 89 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 90 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 91 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 92 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 93 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 94 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 95 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 96 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 97 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 98 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 99 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 100 Michigan	1.24	1.25

The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	Feb. 25	March 6
Flour, extra State	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 1 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 2 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 3 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 4 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 5 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 6 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 7 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 8 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 9 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 10 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 11 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 12 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 13 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 14 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 15 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 16 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 17 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 18 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 19 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 20 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 21 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 22 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 23 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 24 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 25 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 26 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 27 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 28 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 29 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 30 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 31 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 32 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 33 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 34 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 35 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 36 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 37 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 38 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 39 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 40 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 41 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 42 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 43 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 44 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 45 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 46 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 47 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 48 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 49 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 50 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 51 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 52 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 53 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 54 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 55 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 56 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 57 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 58 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 59 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 60 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 61 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 62 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 63 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 64 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 65 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 66 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 67 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 68 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 69 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 70 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 71 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 72 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 73 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 74 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 75 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 76 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 77 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 78 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 79 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 80 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 81 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 82 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 83 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 84 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 85 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 86 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 87 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 88 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 89 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 90 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 91 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 92 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 93 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 94 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 95 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 96 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 97 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 98 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 99 Michigan	1.24	1.25
Flour, No. 100 Michigan	1.24	1.25

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 2,500 bu, and the shipments were 1,946 bu. The visible supply in the country on Feb. 25 amounted to 15,636,329 bu, against 15,544,284 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 2,841,908 bu against 3,895,804 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows a decrease the past week of 1,639,919 bu. The amount of this grain held in store here on Saturday last was 28,694 bu, against 11,983 bu at the same date in 1881. The short receipts have compelled an advance in prices, and although the inquiry has been very light, it has been sufficient to enable holders to obtain 64c per bu for No. 2 and high mixed. The Chicago market is also higher, and cash corn is quoted there at 58 1/2 to 59c per bu., with an easy feeling at the close. Futures have also been advanced, and closing quotations were 58c for March, 63 1/2 to 64c for May, and 63 1/2 to 64c for June. The Liverpool market is quoted firm at 5s. 11 1/2, the same prices as ruled one week ago.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 3,943 bu, and the shipments were only 900 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Feb. 25 was 2,412,325 bu against 3,427,506 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 14,105 bu, against 5,629 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. Oats keep steady, and prices are better maintained than on any other grain. No. 1 white are now worth 47 1/2 to 48c per bu., No. 2 do, 47c, and No. 3 mixed 46 to 46 1/2c. The Chicago market is reported quiet and unchanged, at 43c per bu. for No. 1 mixed spot. Futures are quiet at 40c for March, 40 1/2c for April, 41 1/2c for May. Operators generally look for a quiet and steady market during the spring months.

The hop trade is entirely devoid of any features of interest, and the extremely quiet position of the markets at the east is weakening values. There is no change in quotations here and but very few moving. In New York the market is looked upon as somewhat weaker, especially for the higher grades. The demand for shipments is very light. The Commercial Bulletin of that city says:

"Old hops continue in good request, and for a choice 1880 article prices are said to be bid that nearly equal the best figures offered for medium 1881's. New hops seem to move off at a slow pace, neither brewers or shippers taking up anything in the way of round lots. The finest goods selling to brewers do not realize over 26 to 27c, while for cash business 24 to 25c are evidently the best figures. There is some chance that the demand will be more liberal soon, but so vague is it that dealers do not venture to add materially to their stocks at the price which interior holders are asking."

Quotations in that market are as follows:

The hop trade is entirely devoid of any features of interest, and the extremely quiet position of the markets at the east is weakening values. There is no change in quotations here and but very few moving. In New York the market is looked upon as somewhat weaker, especially for the higher grades. The demand for shipments is very light. The *Commercial Bulletin* of that city says:

many and intricate patterns. I saw one of red, green and blue ribbon, sewed as to form small squares of different colors, which together formed larger squares, the whole beautifully symmetrical. One may see any style of head-dress, a cap trimmed with beads, the old battered hat, a relic of last year's annuity goods; a brightly colored handkerchief, perched turban

A Chicago reporter met an old railroad conductor the other day, and was surprised to hear that he had been discharged.

"Yes," he said, "the old man sidetracked me."

"What for?"

"Well, I suppose he thought I had too much money."

"Yours or his?" And he laughed.

"You remember I began working for

and attached a spring in such a manner that the cylinder would revolve on being started without the use of a crank. Thus provided, he set up as a fortune teller. The negroes had never heard of a phonograph, and its voice filled them superstitious awe, particularly when the seer, having drawn from his dupes some information on the subject of their calls, and filled the machine with astonishing answers, made it speak oracularly.

Two countrymen pause at the serene
 pause in the jardin des Plantes and con-
 template the goodness and wi-dom of Heaven as
 revealed in the box constrictor.

"Say," says the first countryman, "what a
 neat insect tied himself up in a knot for like
 that?"

"Oh," replies his fellow in a superior man-
 ner, "I suppose he wanted to remind him-
 self of something when he wakened up—that's
 why."

Miss Marshall would have women as well educated as men, because education makes them better companions to their husbands, thus increasing domestic happiness. She would have a physician's office to help him somewhat in his profession, a lawyer's wife sufficiently conversant with her husband's business to assist him intelligently with him. She does not object to women who can afford it, spending money on dress and jewels, it helps

These plaids, however, are so new by lines of color that the general effect is that of shaded squares blending each other. Pinks and pale blues especially handsome, plaided with bands of brown, black, gray, a line of gold, or deeper self-color. The most delicate tints of lavender and pale lilac are threaded with green just the color of

s. Goods, Silks, Linens,
 e. Furnishing Goods, Cloths
 Cloakings, Underwear and
 unufactured Garments.
 will pay everyone to look through
 ocket, as **Decided Bargains** will
 and in each department.
& 167 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.

